

SPORTS

IOC president: Olympic movement should abide by Olympic Charter

The 1984 Sarajevo Winter Olympics might be the most representative yet, stressed IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch in Sarajevo during the opening ceremony of the Zlati bica palace, an Olympic facility.

There are lots of things, going for the Olympics—fine weather and splendid facilities, the president pointed out. He dealt with a range of the Olympic movement's important issues in an interview for the "Oslobodjenje" newspaper. The Olympic movement should always be alert to attempts to use sport in mercenary interests, he stressed. A major goal of the Olympic movement is to educate young sportsmen in the spirit of friendship and mutual understanding, which would help build up peace on this planet. It happens, though, he continued, that this noble goal is hard to attain since there are people using sport for different purposes. The Olympic movement should deter such attempts and ever abide by the Olympic Charter, Samaranch noted.

RECORDS OF A YEREVAN STUDENT

At the USSR Cup in Moscow Oksan Mirnyan (up to 58 kg division). 21-year-old college student from Yerevan, jerked 158.5 kg, a new world mark, setting in the process a new national total of 280 kg. He thus improved his own best — by 0.5 kg in the jerk and 2.5 kg in the total.

BASKETBALL

A number of cups are being played for in the European club basketball. In the photo: a Radivoj Korac Cup play in Moscow between the Moscow Dynamo and the Spanish Juventud when the guests won with the narrow margin of 108-104. The Central Army Club was not lucky either losing their first visiting game to the Italian Olimpia in the European Champions Cup: 88-94. But the women's Riga TTT won in the same tournament the Zagreb game from the Yugoslav Monting, 82-70.



Photo by Sergei Proshakov

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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ENKE GETS TITLE BACK

Olympic speedskating champion Karin Enke, of the GDR, has retrieved her 5,000 m world title clocking 7:49.49, only three

days after Sigrid Smuda, of West Germany, clocked 7 min. 56.0 sec at the high-altitude skating rink at Inzell.

EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FIELD DAY

A total of 22 goals were netted in four European championship elimination games, having made things still more complicated in the elimination groups prior to the finals due in 1984 in France. The only goalless draw happened in Tirana where the hosts Albania took on Spain world cup participants Northern Ireland. Experts believe this draw might have quite a part to play in the final standings in group six, whose leaders Austria have six points from three games. England were the top scorers with nine goals to Luxem-

burg's zero in group three with three goals from aspiring attacker Blissett. England are now in the lead with five points from three games. In group four Yugoslavia and Wales drew 4-4. The latter lead with three points from two games. There was a big crowd for the Brussels encounter between group one favourites Belgium and Scotland, which the hosts won 3-2 and now lead with four points from two games.

Only the groups' winners will be going to France.

Vladimir McMILLIN

to come in the top three. As for our squad, Tikhonov continued, we are seeking for optimal duos and trios both in the defence and in the attack.

Judging from our first game we will rely on two crack attack trios of Malisov-Larionov-Krutov and Shalimov-Shepelev - Kapustin, and the defence pair of Potulov-Kasatonov. Newcomers to the team, forwards Bykov, Vesilov and Gerasimov are eager to acquire themselves creditably and go off the beaten track.

On the second day of the tournament, the USSR vs Finland game continued late into the night when the teams went to press, while Sweden beat West Germany, 7-2.

Alexander BUTSENIN

Photos by Andrei Knyazev

ALPINE CUP

Unlike in recent years, the World Alpine Cup or the "White Caravan" as it is often called, got under way not with the "First snow criterion" at the French Alpine spot of Val d'Isere but at the Swiss resort of Pontresina near St-Moritz. Austrian Harti Weisacher won the first men's downhill, with Doris de Agostini of Switzerland taking the women's event two days later.

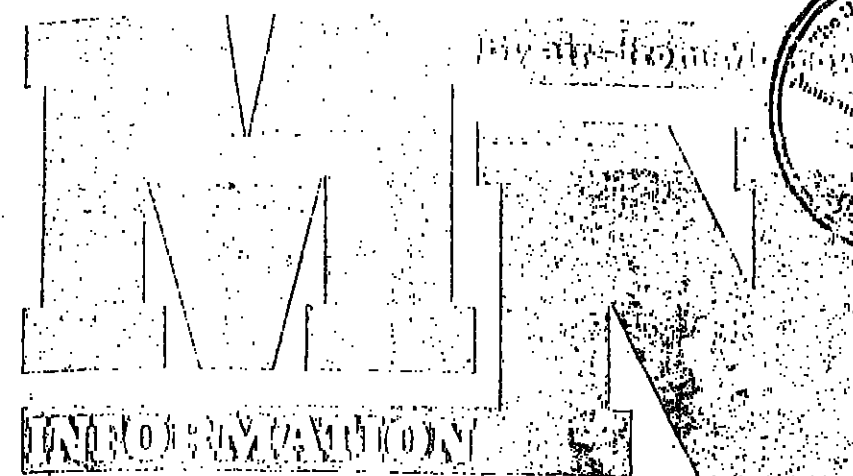
After several stages Tamara McKinney of the US leads the women's overall standings with 85 points, with Erika Hess five points behind.

In Courmayeur (Italy) celeb rated Ingemar Stenmark won his 68th cup stage yet, though he was earlier prepared to give it a miss. He is now third overall, behind leader Peter Mueller of Switzerland (40 points), who won the supergiant slalom at Val d'Isere, and Weinberger (33).

AMATEUR OR PROFESSIONAL?

110 m hurdles world record holder American Rinaldo Nelson, who has signed up with the San Francisco-49 American football pro club, is reportedly planning to compete in domestic amateur contests this winter, as the US leading athletics body, the Athletics Congress, granted his request to compete in this winter's athletic meets.

Whether Nelson will be allowed to enter international tournaments must be decided by the International Amateur Athletic Federation. What militates against the record holder is that he has already played several games for San Francisco-49 as a pro.



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A very special Saturday

A total of 150 million people attended the December 18 nationwide Subbotnik, a day of voluntary unpaid labour, who turned out over 800,000,000 rubles' worth of industrial products.

Practically the entire adult population took part, as well as many foreign students studying in Soviet higher schools.

The money thus earned will be primarily used on various social needs. In previous years the proceeds were used to build the national cardiological centre, the national oncological research centre, children's cultural and medical facilities, rural schools, and hospitals.



Yuri Andropov and other Soviet leaders visited the Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath there from the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR. They observed a minute of silence to honour the leader of the world communist movement, the founder of the world's first socialist state.

The leaders of the Communist Party and Soviet state laid a wreath to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier near the Kremlin wall and observed a minute of silence to commemorate the Soviet soldiers who died fighting fascism for their Motherland's freedom, for the happiness and peace on earth.

In the photo: at the Lenin Mausoleum.

PEACE CAN BE SAFEGUARDED

Rome, in a striking show of the anti-war sentiment of the broadest sections of the Italian public the members of the Milan-Como Peace March covered nearly 2,000 kilometres to arrive in the Sicilian town of Comiso where construction has begun of a new base for American Cruise missiles. The marchers carried streamers reading "No to American missiles", "Comiso is adverse to becoming a new Hiroshima", "We want

to be a land of peace, not a source of death". The base construction is particularly worrisome to the Italians, as it is turning the country into a shield of sorts for Italy's NATO overseas partners. The Peace March is over, Senator Raniero Luigi La Valle pointed out, and its chief goal has been met: the peace marchers have strengthened the hope of thousands of people that peace can be safeguarded.



Babrak Karmal, the leader of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (third left), meeting Soviet and foreign journalists at the press centre opened in Moscow.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

'PRAVDA' ON THE GENEVA TALKS

In an editorial headlined "On decency" PRAVDA comments the attempt made by the US administration of giving a distorted picture of the state of affairs at the talks on limitation of nuclear armaments in Europe.

If the USA, in accordance with its "zero option", still thinks it will ever be able to secure a unilateral dismantling of all the Soviet medium-range missiles while, neither it nor NATO as a whole does not lose a single combat plane or missile — which is the essence of the "zero option", then it is time for a sober look at the things. There will be no unilateral disarmament on the part of the Soviet Union. Those who continue to cling at the US "zero" do not want an agreement in Geneva. They want a deployment of new American missiles in Europe and nothing else. This should be stated squarely, emphasises PRAVDA.

Contributing to the essence of the "zero option", the newspaper goes on. The 872 new American missiles which the US plans to deploy on the territory of its European allies would be a direct addition to

the American strategic nuclear potential. While the Soviet medium-range missiles which have been confronting for over twenty years already the NATO nuclear weapons in Europe never reached and do not reach now the USA. This fundamental difference cannot be hidden behind any verbal manoeuvres, just as it is impossible to conceal the fact that the USA has been engaged in the Geneva talks until now aiming not at armaments reduction and not promoting peace, but at securing a reorganisation of its own military schemes.

Unlike the double-faced position of Washington, the approach taken by the Soviet Union to the problem of reduction and limitation of the nuclear armaments in Europe is clear, stresses the newspaper. The Soviet side proposes a radical, thorough reduction of all the USSR and USA medium-range nuclear weapons existing in Europe, leaving no loopholes for bypassing the agreement either in missiles or planes, and a ban on deployment in Europe of any new dangerous types of nuclear weapons, including "cruise" (the American "Pershing" and the Cruise missiles).

OLYMPIC AWARDS FOR SOVIET GYMNASTS

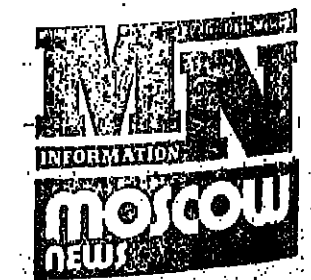


IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch during the award presentation ceremony for Soviet gymnast Yelena Mukhina (centre) and Lyudmila Turishcheva.

IOC president Juan Antonio Samaranch, now staying in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Olympic Committee, presented, at a ceremony in the USSR Sports Committee, Olympic awards to two distinguished Soviet gymnasts, world and Olympic champion Yelena Mukhina and Lyudmila Turishcheva, for their contribution to the Olympic movement and dedication to the lofty sporting ideas.

I am much honoured, Samaranch emphasized, to be personally presenting an award to Yelena Mukhina. He further stressed her great contribution to the advancement of world sport and the fact that a severe injury notwithstanding she has still remained in the Olympic movement. The entire sporting world, the president noted, admires her fortitude.

For Lyudmila Turishcheva this is her tenth and highest Olympic distinction. She boasts nine Olympic medals from the Mexico, Munich and Montreal Games.



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JAPANESE SOCIALISTS ANNOUNCE THEIR PLATFORM

Tokyo. The Japanese Socialist Party has held its regular congress under the slogan of intensification of the fight against the Liberal Democratic government's policy to speed up militarist preparations to the detriment of the economic situation of the working people. The congress has adopted a programme of action for the party to implement in 1983. The programme stresses the need for unity among all the democratic forces in their struggle against the reactionary policies by the ruling circles aimed to speed up arms race and to consolidate the Japanese-American security treaty which is becoming increasingly aggressive in character. The document expresses a profound concern

over the demands by the Reagan administration that Japan should increase its military expenditure and that Tokyo should become an active participant in the global nuclear strategy devised in Washington. The congress has spoken against the attempts to revise the anti-war clauses in the Japanese Constitution. The attempt by the military circles to revise the peace clauses are brought with the danger that Japan may become a military power. In this situation, the Socialist Party sees it as its duty to put a reliable barrier to the movement towards the revival of militarism, stresses the resolution adopted by the convention.

APPEAL BY NICARAGUA

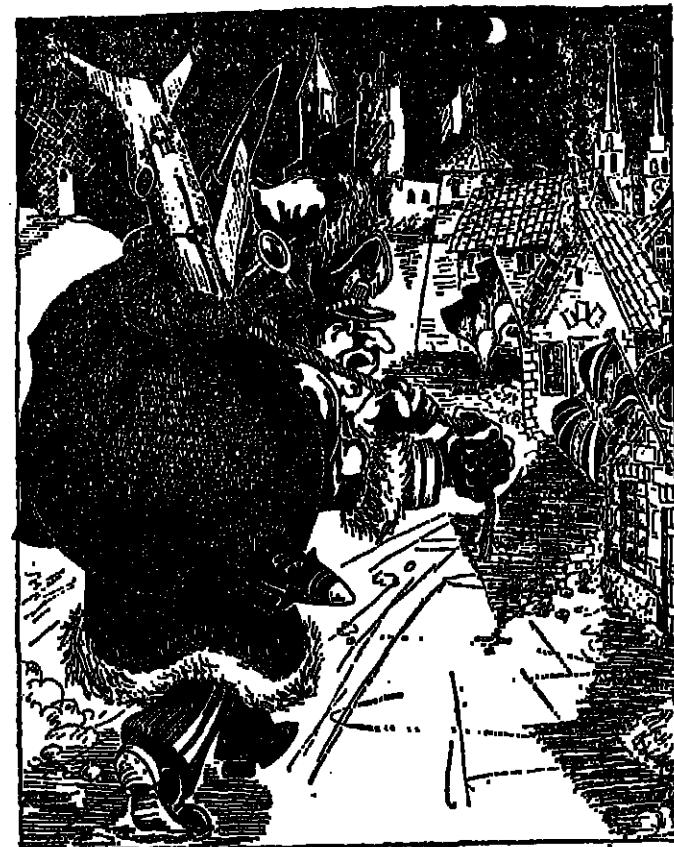
Managua. The crimes by the Somoza gangs would have been impossible without the aid of the United States, says a statement issued by the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry. The military resolutely condemn the attempts by the Honduran authorities to disclaim all responsibility for the acts of aggression against Nicaragua from the territory of that country and to present the terrorist raids by the Somoza gangs as an internal affair for the Nicaraguans to settle among themselves. Many political leaders and newspapers

in the United States, Honduras and in other countries of the world, notes the statement, have repeatedly denounced the interventionist plans by the Reagan administration against the Sandinista Revolution which include a provocation of an armed conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry has called on the Honduran government to give up its participation in the aggressive plans designed by Washington and to start a peaceful dialogue to normalize the relations between the two countries.

A 'NO' CONFIDENCE VOTE

Bonn. The West German Bundestag gave no confidence vote to the present government consisting of representatives of CDU/CSU and Free Democrats. In the course of the voting held in Parliament at the request of Chancellor Helmut Kohl the overwhelming majority of the ruling conservative-liberal coalition abstained while the SPD gave the "no" confidence vote.

According to the West German constitution, the head of the government went to President K. Carstens asking him to dissolve the Parliament and decree new elections. The President would make his decision within 21 days. Bundestag and the West German government will continue in office before the parliamentary elections which are scheduled for March 6, 1983.



The good old Europe will pay a good price for my presents. Drawing by Konstantin Rybakov

Cruise missiles for B-52s

New York. The Air Force of the United States has started to equip its fleet of B-52 bombers with nuclear Cruise missiles. Newspaper reports say that the first squadron of the bombers carrying Cruise missiles on board has been put on combat duty at the Griffiss air base in the state of New York. Each of the 10 bombers carries 12 long-range missiles each of which can be fired at the distance of up to 2,400 km. All in all, the Pentagon wants to have two hundred B-52s under the Strategic Air Command to carry these weapons on board. Analysing this step, a commentator for the CBS television network said that the programme for equipping B-52s with Cruise missiles is the most substantial addition to the American nuclear strategic arsenal since the adoption of MIRVs early in the 70s.

The deployment of the Cruise missiles is part of the programme of an unprecedented buildup in the American offensive potential which was announced by President Reagan for the 80s.

'NEW STATESMAN' ON NATO PLANS

London. The "New Statesman" of London possesses information about plans for modernization and reequipping of the American military base in High Wycombe in Buckinghamshire. Earlier, the British Prime Minister M. Thatcher confirmed that the United States is to set up an alternative headquarters for its Armed Forces in Europe. According to "New Statesman", the High Wycombe base will serve not only as a command post for the American military, but will also become the third centre in Britain for the deployment of Cruise missiles. At present, there is an American detachment already stationed at the base whose functions are to monitor the

What will happen to Gib?

Madrid. The border between Spain and Gibraltar has been opened for the first time after it was closed in 1969. The future of the last colony in Europe was to be discussed by representatives from Spain and Britain in April of this year, but the meeting was later postponed because of the war in the South Pacific.

The new Spanish government has declared its firm resolve to seek the return of the colony to Spain in keeping with UN resolutions. As a humanlike step, the Spanish side has decided to allow pedestrians to cross the border into Gibraltar through the customs check point once every twenty-four hours. Vehicles have not been allowed to cross as yet. A short while ago, the Spanish and British Foreign Ministers, who met in Brussels, agreed to resume the negotiations over the future of Gibraltar in spring 1983.

VIA denies rumours

Hanoi. The Vietnamese news agency VIA has denied a report by the Western news agencies quoting rumours in saying that Vietnam has allegedly sent a letter to Shanghai and that the Vietnamese Foreign Minister has declared there was a possibility for Shanghai to take part in the elections in Kampuchea. The news agency says that this statement is false from the beginning to end. Vietnam's consistent stand is that the non-consent of Kampuchea's internal affairs is a sovereign right of the Kampuchean people. The Vietnamese people, themselves, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam completely supports the statement of the Kampuchean Foreign Minister, Han Sen who offered a safe return to the country to all those who renounce cooperation with the Pol Pot gang and who respect the Kampuchean Constitution.

Patriots on offensive in El Salvador

San Salvador. Even members of the puppet regime have to admit that an offensive launched in the past few days against the patriots' positions in the area of the Guasapa volcano has been a failure. A major goal of the operation was to seize a relay station of the Venceremos radio station which is well heard in the capital, enjoying wide popularity. The patriots' voice is still heard in San Salvador, as it reported that the patriotic forces have scored another win. Having rolled back the government troops the people's militia went over into the offensive in one of the main areas, the Morazan department, and established their control over several big villages 90 kilometres away from the capital.

The results of Reaganomics

Washington. Never before over the past 40 years have the Americans been worried about the direction in which the American economy is moving, and they have very reason for this concern, says the weekly "US News and World Report".

Twelve million Americans, or 10.8 per cent of the work force, are jobless. This year, more than 23 thousand firms have gone bankrupt. The deficit in the Federal budget is approaching 200,000 million dollars. Industries are working at two-thirds of their capacity. Summing up this gloomy result of Reaganomics which has plunged the United States into the gravest crisis since the Great Depression of the 30s, the magazine asks its readers about where is the country going and when will the economic revival declared by the present administration in Washington come? From the numerous forecasts by authoritative experts, the economy will hardly improve its performance in the near future.

FACTS AND EVENTS

© A law has come into effect in Zimbabwe on the coming of age. Under it all Zimbabwean citizens are considered majors on turning 18. Simultaneously, the law prohibits, for the first time yet in the country's history, women's equality in all economic, social and public areas.

© Israel is to deliver to Honduras some Kfir fighters and military equipment of its manufacture. The Israeli newspaper "Yedioth Aharonoth" reports.

© 30 thousand people have lost their homes in the wake of floods caused by the monsoon rains in a number of areas in Sri Lanka.

NEO-NAZIS GET OFF WITH REPRIMAND

West Berlin. A few days ago, Western news media reported that police in West Germany discovered in 35 houses large amounts of neo-nazi literature, as well as uniforms, helmets and gas-masks used in the wartime Nazi army. Arrests were also reported of 29 young people aged between 14 and 23 - members of different neo-nazi youth groupings. For some reason, the Western media say nothing about these 29 youths being set free, although West Berlin law bans all Nazi organizations.



El Salvador. Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front combatants discussing a combat mission. Photo UPI-TASS

C. CHEYSSON: FRANCE- MASTER OF OWN ECONOMIC POLICY

Paris. During his stay here the US Secretary of State G. Shultz claimed in one of his speeches that an agreement on "a coordination of the NATO strategy in the economic relations with the USSR" has reportedly been reached between France and the USA. A French TV network correspondent asked the French Minister for External Relations if he agreed with the declaration. Emphatically no, said C. Cheysson. This was rejected. France does not agree to a strategy

common with other countries in areas which are not within the preview of any agreements or treaties concluded by her. France, I repeat, is ready to identify together with her allies all the matters covered by the Atlantic alliance and related to security, including economic questions. As to the rest, she agrees to consultations, discussions, but will remain the sole master of her economic and trade policy, of her policy in general when security is not questioned.

Science and technology

THE BIGGEST IN THE UNIVERSE

American scientists have detected the biggest accumulation of galaxies in the whole of the Universe. They used powerful telescopes to spot a gigantic chain of galaxies 200 million light years away from the Earth. It is ten times bigger than galaxy accumulations known until recently. One edge of the vast chain covering the distance of 700 light years is located between the Perseus and Pegasus constellations and the other - between the Lynx and the Great Bear ones.

The discovery will be of tremendous help in unravelling the process of the evaluation of the Universe.

TV AND NAVIGATION

An optic navigation system using a TV camera and video monitors to determine and cor-

rect the ship's course has been developed in Britain. There is also a night modification based on infrared light, reports the "Financial Times".

A NEW STEEL MARK

Steel mark Korat which is 25 to 30 per cent stronger than the usual types and is corrosion-resistant has been developed by Bulgarian scientists and engineers. The new steel will be used in construction and transport engineering.

WARMER GLOVES

Everyone who ever driven a motorcycle knows that driving is actually impossible without gloves, especially in cold weather, since hands get cold very soon. French engineers have found an unusual solution to the problem offering heated gloves. The warming device is built into the gloves and operates from the motorcycle power sources of 1 or 2 volts.

OF INTEREST

A parade of balloons in Rue Royale in Paris to celebrate the 200th anniversary of air navigation in Europe.

Photo Kayatana-TASS

The big lady has her shoes made to order

It was somewhat of a shock to the shoe-makers in Indianapolis, USA, who received an order from the local zoo. But they performed the order just the same providing the female elephant Cubra with a pair of shoes each weighing ten kilo-

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

A STAMP OF RACISM AND CHAUVINISM

The problem of national and race relations is the subject for an article which A. Vasilyev has contributed to PRAVDA. In an atmosphere of economic upheavals, inflation, unemployment and, what is worse, of military psychosis, it is easy for the mass media to produce confusion, alarm, fear and despair among people in order to show them that their "enemy" and the "first cause" of their plight are, first of all, the Communists, and all blacks, and "coloureds" in general. In itself, the division of mankind into races, nations, and ethnic groups does not lead to antagonisms between them. Racial and nation-against-nation conflicts appear in a situation when there exist those who dominate and those who are enslaved, when there is exploitation of man by man. Racial and national differences and peculiarities in a reasonably arranged and just society in no way impede overall progress or joint creative labour or prevent blossoming of culture. However, this is possible, stresses the author, only in places where the fetters of social and national oppression have been broken, and where the people have risen to independent historical creation. In this respect the worldwide example is provided by the Soviet Union, a socialist homeland of all the nations and nationalities, that inhabit it.

IMPERIAL AMBITIONS OF WASHINGTON

The setting up of a new US military command (Concom), writes Yevgeny Ilyumintsev in the newspaper SOVIETSKAYA HOSSIA, is fresh proof of US policy of threats directed at interference in the internal affairs of independent, sovereign states.

The newspaper recalls that the so-called new strategy for Asia, the brainchild of the present US administration, lays emphasis on the use of the armed forces in South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean, i.e. it trains against that area the elite units of the US Army, Air Force and Navy.

When American monopolies rush where it smells of oil, one can describe it as plunder, an economic expansion, but when the big business is followed by the American military machinery, this can be referred to as military-political expansion, realization of imperial ambitions, the author emphasizes. The role of the rapid deployment force, which makes now the bulk of Concom, holds down in the final analysis to the suppression of national liberation movement and establishment of American rule in the region, the newspaper concludes.

AGGRESSION WITHOUT CAMOUFLAGE

Having recognised the fact of its aggression against Lesotho, the authorities in Pretoria declared that they had intended to strike at "terrorist bases", i.e., guerrillas of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) and against their headquarters, writes NEW TIMES' observer L. Skarvold. However, Lesotho has never had any ANC headquarters, let alone bases.

In Africa the attack against Lesotho is being linked with the growing aggressiveness by Pretoria following the installation of the Reagan administration in the White House, stresses the author. In 1981, the racist "celebrated" his emergence to the White House by a large-scale invasion of Angola and by a seizure of some of its territory which they occupy to this day. Then followed attacks against Mozambique, and now comes an invasion of Lesotho. The aggressors have become so brazen that they claim a right to deliver "preventive strikes" anywhere they want. In other words, Pretoria intends to continue its repressive actions in order to blackmail its neighbours and make them give up their support for the Namibian guerrillas and the anti-apartheid fighters in South Africa itself. Today, South Africa has concentrated its troops on the border with Mozambique, and the South African Foreign Minister has come out with a statement in which he threatened another invasion. Such actions, maintains the author, cannot be evaluated otherwise than cynical mockery of the commonly accepted norms of international law.

ADVOCATE OF AFGHAN GANGSTERS

In 1981 French transmitters were infiltrated in the province of Kunar in Afghanistan where they disguised themselves as Radio Free Kabul, reports A. Krivopalov, IZVESTIYA's own correspondent in Paris with reference to "Le Quotidien de Paris".

Having assumed the function of an advocate of Afghan rulers, the Paris newspaper wrote with a rare frankness that "some French organizations" had been helping counter-revolutionaries operating inside the country. This was declared in a buoyant and self-confident manner without a shadow of a doubt about whether it is permissible or justified to engage in this kind of intervention into the affairs of a sovereign state with which Paris maintains diplomatic relations.

VIEWPOINT

Tapan DAS*

INDIAN OCEAN: TWO TRENDS

Both India and the Soviet Union are equally aware of the need to dismantle all foreign military bases in the Indian Ocean area and to prevent the creation of new ones. The presence of the most advanced weapons, including nuclear ones, at the Diego Garcia base and a number of other military bases built by the USA in the Indian Ocean and on its shores poses grave threat both to India, an Asian country, and the USSR, three-fourths of whose territory lies in Asia.

This is why all Soviet and Indian foreign policy statements made either in bilateral talks or at international forums have invariably called for the elimination of hotbeds of tension in the Indian Ocean. In South-East

and South-West Asia and in the Near and Middle East.

In fact, the entire history of the Soviet Union since the 1917 October Revolution bears witness to the Soviet Union's consistent endeavour for a just and democratic peace in Asia and worldwide. The treaties concluded by the USSR with Afghanistan, Iran, Turkey in 1921 testify to a policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union on the basis of equality and mutual respect for sovereignty.

Soviet policy is in sharp contrast with the policy of colonialism and imperialism, with the policy of deceit and plunder pursued by imperialist states.

Today, the Soviet Union maintains close political and economic relations with 37 out of 44 nations of the Indian Ocean region. It has concluded treaties of friendship and cooperation with India and several other states of the Indian Ocean re-

gion. In their steadfast battle against neo-colonialist pressures - against the "gunboat diplomacy" - the non-aligned nations in Asia have invariably enjoyed the Soviet Union's mighty support.

The US military-industrial complex keeps on fanning out military psychosis. In the 60s and 70s the arms race continued under the doctrine of "massive retaliatory strikes", "flexible response", "global responsibility" and "realistic deterrence".

In the 80s the US neo-imperialist strategy aimed against Asian and African countries is, being referred to as the "struggle for resources" and "defence of vital interests". The Indian sub-continent and the Indian Ocean region are being steadily infiltrated, with Australia, New Zealand, the ASEAN countries and Pakistan being drawn into military alliances. Another aspect of this policy is America's arms

trade, which, on the one hand, is fetching US monopolies fabulous profits (15,000 million dollars in 1980 alone) and, on the other, is endangering armed conflicts in various parts of the globe.

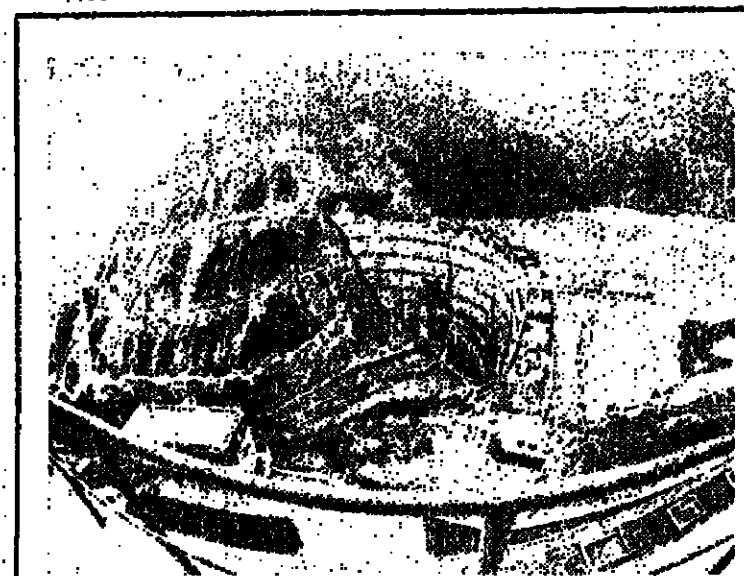
As for Asia, here the Americans are being guided by the principle, "let the Asians fight the Asians". They would like to make Asian countries squander enormous sums on armaments, which, in its turn, would make them dependent on the USA, deprive them of a material base and impede their socio-economic transformation. Significantly, in 1980 alone, the developing countries spent 135,000 million dollars for military purposes.

Anyone aware of the real essence and designation of the rapid deployment force equipped with modern aircraft, nuclear warheads and missiles aimed at the bases in and around the Indian Ocean can clearly see the grave consequences the current US aggressive plans might bring not only for Asia, but also for the entire world. As before, American strategists are using the "Soviet threat" myth to cover up their real intentions, one of which is to prevent an international conference on the Indian Ocean.

However, the liberal states would not bow to US might in the Indian Ocean. Other countries have already said they will not be misled by American diplomacy.

* Tapan Das is an Indian political and social affairs writer.

Handwritten text: 1982 10 15 16



Different faces of Georgia

One of the fifteen constituent republics, Georgia is now celebrating sixty years of its voluntary joining the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The people of this sunny republic in Transcaucasia are famous for their warmth and hospitality. Georgia's mountains are as lofty and beautiful as its people, and it has a fertile soil.

Modern Georgia has made impressive achievements. When-



World chess champion Maya Chiburdanidze (right) plays with the Hungarian Zsuzsa Verocsi during the chess tournament held in Tbilisi every year.



ever it is brought up in a conversation, mention is made of the rapid growth of its economy, particularly over the past few years, of the invincible Georgian women chess-players and the vigour of its coalminers.

The archaic dam spanning the mountainous Ingur River (in the photo) is the most brilliant symbol of the modern economic development of the republic. At the same time, it is a symbol of cooperation between all the Soviet nations, as the equipment for the dam has been supplied by more than 200 industries from 120 cities throughout the country. Generating more than five thousand million kilowatt-hours a year, the Ingur HEP, which is the biggest in Transcaucasia, supplies electricity not only to Georgia, but to other republics as well.

It is hard to say why Georgian women make such success as chess-players, why the world

chess crown has remained in Georgia for 20 years and why two world Olympiads have been won by Soviet women's teams entirely composed of Georgian players. Perhaps the reason lies in the tradition that when a girl gets married she is given, like many centuries ago, a copy of Shota Rustaveli's "The Man in the Panther's Skin" and a set of chess. Today, chess clubs can be found all over Georgia. You will see playing chess there quite young people and some who are very old. It is hard, though, to call these people "very old". Of the 14 thousand of them in the republic hardly any can be called "old" without reservation.

Even centenarians sing and dance as if they were still young, and they even arrange their own celebrations. One such celebration in the Georgian village of Lykhny you can see in the photo here.

Round the Soviet Union

"LET'S MAKE A GARDEN CITY OUT OF BAKU" — THIS MOTTO HAS BEEN CARRIED ON BY THOUSANDS OF BAKU CITIZENS WHO LOVINGLY PLANT GREENERY IN THE AZERBAIJANI CAPITAL. THERE ARE ALREADY MORE THAN TWENTY SQUARE METRES OF GREENERY PER EVERY CITIZEN. They set out a new garden in the airport area where thousands of cherry, apricot, plum and other trees will blossom in the spring. During the autumn and early winter trees and bushes will be planted in Baku on an area of over 700 hectares.

A SANATORIUM FOR CONSTRUCTION WORKERS CAPABLE OF ACCOMMODATING 3.5 THOUSAND PEOPLE YEARLY HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED IN CHERKASSY. The 2.5 min-utes sanatorium is outfitted with the latest of medical equipment and will offer recreation facilities mainly on discount vouchers.

LOOKING DEEPER INTO THE EARTH

Oil prospectors in Turkmenia have received two new geological control stations. Staff. They give a better idea of the drilled rocks. Mounted in special wagons over the deep Syr Darya and Murgab rivers, the stations handle the full-scale Mesozoic geological maps held by geologists for oil and gas prospects over the extensive region of the Turkmenia's south-west.

The stations allow a deeper examination of the wells.

Export-oriented gas pipeline: two sections ready for testing

The builders of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline have completed the construction of a section in the area of the city of Kalybyshev on the Volga. It is already the second section of the export-oriented gas pipeline which is ready for testing.

Construction work is under way on 35 sections of the 4,450-kilometre-long route. Work is nearing completion to lay the gas pipeline on a number of sections in the European part of the country, whose construction got under way last summer.

A total of 1,700 kilometres of the Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline have already been welded together. The builders are more than a month ahead of schedule. Simultaneously with the export-oriented gas pipeline also under construction in the USSR is another 3,340 kilometre-long pipeline to feed gas from Siberia to the Ukraine.

They therefore have to be intelligent and possess artificial senses and great mobility. Scientists at the Institute have designed several models of the so-called mobile automatic robot, or MAR, which is a successful substitute for a human operator at an animal farm. Unlike a human being the MAR can operate for days with only short breaks for maintenance.

Work is now continuing on a "milkmaid" robot and robots for hotheouses and gardens.

It is now difficult to estimate how robots can benefit agriculture. Yet, it can be safely predicted that before long they will make agricultural work much easier.

RADIO LISTENERS IN THIS COUNTRY

Today it is hard to imagine life without radio, writes the daily PRAVDA.

Radio Moscow offers ten news programmes a day on its Programme One along with nearly 60 news broadcasts on the "Mayak" programme. The "Mayak" broadcasts its sign calls twice an hour and even more often in the morning and the evening, thus creating a sort of "permanent information field". More than 97 per cent of the population in this country can have stable reception of Moscow Radio's Programme One, and 75 per cent are within the range of the "Mayak" programme.

Let us look at some of the things that attract people to the radio. Radio broadcasts often produce the first evaluation of current events. Sociologists have discovered that preference for the radio is given by people when they need information and emotional outlet. Even in the nighttime and in the small hours of the morning, ten to fifteen million people in this country listen to the radio every day. From its pattern in the radio audiences have evolved a certain pattern in the use of different communication channels — in the morning and the daytime, they want to hear about the events immediately or shortly after they occur, to see them on television. In the evening and to get details and analyses of these events in the newspapers, the following day.

NEW GENERATION OF AGRICULTURAL ROBOTS

A department of agricultural robot technology was opened a few years ago at the Moscow Institute of Agricultural Engineers, which in the NAUKA I ZHIZN magazine S. Rukov, Corresponding Member of the All-Union V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences. When it is the difference between agricultural and industrial robots, he says, and emphasizes that the former have to deal with living beings and living organisms.

As to the massive study of the Russian language, this is a voluntary process which leads to a spread of bilingualism, and not to assimilation of languages. Every year more and more people acquire a perfect command of Russian — today as many as 82 per cent of the population in this country say they can speak it freely. This process encourages interpenetration of languages and their coming closer together. It manifests itself in the fact that the word stocks contain many common words, special terms and idiomatic phrases; it also facilitates the drawing of analogies and nationalities together — this is the dialogue of the interaction between languages and nations in this country.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF TAJIKISTAN

What are the economic and social results of the industrial transformation of Tajikistan? This question asked by the correspondent for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA has been answered by Rukhman Nabiyev, First Secretary of the Tajik Communist Party's Central Committee.

The Tajik industry is developing at a rapid rate. The volume of industrial production in the republic has increased twenty times compared with 1940. It is not merely a matter of numerical growth. There have been qualitative changes which are making themselves increasingly felt. Today, the republic has over a hundred industries, including power engineering, non-ferrous metallurgy, metalworking, engineering, as well as chemical, light and food industries. The republic is capable of solving, and it does solve, most complex problems of the comprehensive development of entire areas.

An example of this is the South-Tajik Territorial and Industrial Complex which serves as the basis for the development of the republic's economy at present, and will do so in the future until the year 1980. This complex has nearly 15 per cent of all the hydroenergy resources of the USSR, and nearly 70 per cent of the hydroenergy resources of the entire Central Asia. The projects in the complex, particularly the Nurek HEP, have made profound changes in the industrial appearance of the republic, and its social and cultural outlook are evident from the inimitable culture of the Tajik people, from our cinema, opera and ballet, national schools of painting and graphic arts, and, certainly, from our literature.

INTERACTING LANGUAGES AND NATIONS

This country has more than 70 literary languages. Education is conducted in 52 languages. In the re-

public school and in 90 languages in preparatory and primary school. A thousand titles of books in 25 million copies are published in the Uzbek language alone every year. Yet, in the West allegations are made that the national languages in the Soviet Union are being assimilated, writes in the KONSOLISKAYA PRAVDA newspaper Professor Kuchkar Khanazurov, Director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law at the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences. First and foremost they mention the rapid borrowing of words, particularly terminology, from the Russian language. Yet, not a word is said about the fact that not a single language in the world can do without borrowing words, and that loan words enrich the expressive capacities of a language and lead to its greater perfection, and never to assimilation.

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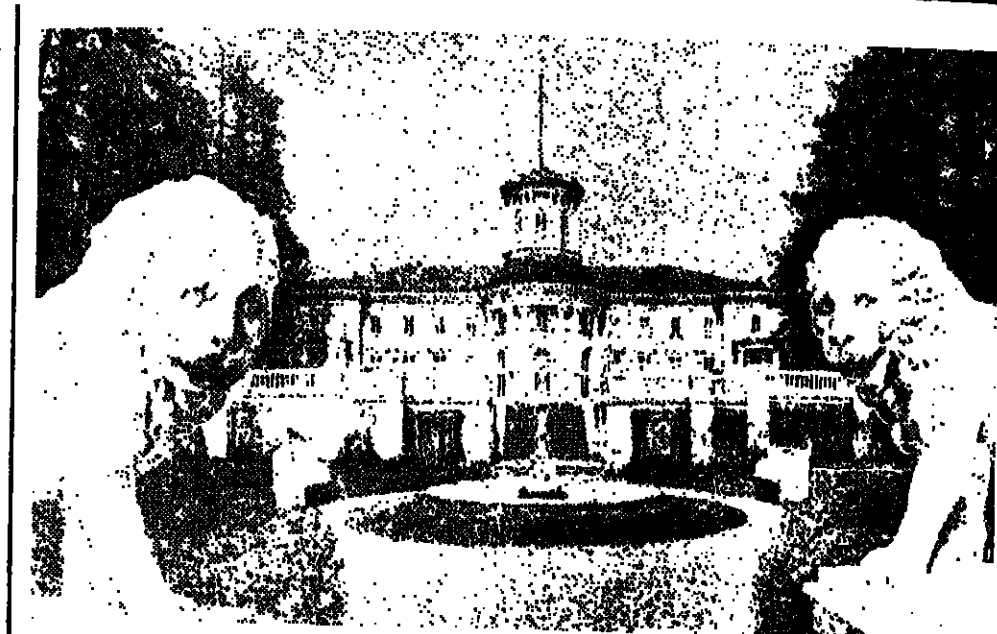
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Places to visit



Treasures of Arkhangelskoye

To the west of the capital, on a high bank of the Moskva River there lies the old suburban estate of Arkhangelskoye.

The rich nobleman Golitsyn was one of its first owners in the late 18th century. Following the trend of the time, the prince built a palace-and-park ensemble in Arkhangelskoye.

The park is beautiful at any time of the year. It runs down to the Moskva River in giant terraces. A dark band of woods is seen behind the river. Pavilions and pergolas pillars show their white among the trees of the park. More than 200 marble sculptures are positioned in a strictly definite order.

The Arkhangelskoye's chief wealth is represented by its art collections. The museum exhibits about 200 paintings of the 17th, 18th and 19th-century West European masters.

The book collection is no less impressive. The Arkhangelskoye library had a reputation of being one of the largest private libraries in Russia, containing more than 10 thousand volumes.

The theatre building has remained intact in Arkhangelskoye. The theatre of Yusupov, who was the estate's next owner, was famous for its "scenery performances" when scenery by the well-known Italian painter Pietro Gonzaga were shown one after another in the sounds of music.

TREATMENT COMPLEXES IN KIRGHIZIA

Doctors plan to make maximum use of the climate of Tien Shan at this country's first mountain cardiopulmonary sanatorium which has just been opened in a scenic spot in northern Kirghizia. The value of its location in this Central Asian republic has been substantiated by many years of research which showed that local natural factors can help improve the

cardiovascular and respiratory systems under certain conditions. The building of such complexes is now the chief concern of the republic's health care system. Among the recently built projects are a cardiological and a surgical centre in Frunze, the capital, a regional hospital in the town of Osh, and a large children's sanatorium on the banks of Lake Issyk-Kul.

of Health Services, the first of this kind in Kirghizia. The results here illustrate the development of medicine since the 10th century to this day.

On display are books and articles by many famous local medical scientists, materials on the activities of the medical society, the oldest in this country: it was set up 120 years ago.

A big section is dedicated to the present-day health services.

Guns from the Bering Island

Last summer archaeologists were digging on the Bering Island where Bering died and where the sailors from his packet boat the "St. Peter" spent the winter. They discovered guns which were buried in sand in the tide strip.

Some of the guns were restored at once, and then it was established that they undoubtedly belonged to Bering and his companions who in 1741 discovered the north-western shores of America and the Komandorsk Islands. In order to study the other guns which were left in the village of Nikolskoye on the

Island, another expedition was dispatched.

After a great deal of painstaking work, the restorers have discovered that two out of the five remaining guns have a hallmark with the word "Shih" inscribed in Latin letters, and the year 1774. It became clear that these relics could have nothing to do with Bering's packet boat. Whose are they then?

In 1799 the "Andrei Pervozvanny" sank off the island. Further search in the archives and on the island will help uncover the secret.

River embankment in the Karakum Desert

Sand dunes provide a colourful background for a bona fide river embankment complete with a parapet, cast iron fences and a waterfront stairs which are part of a forest and park recreation area now under construction in a suburb of the city of Ashkhabad. Stretched for seven kilometres along the Karakum Canal, the forest and park area will comprise a boat station, sports grounds and amusement.

A strip of green trees will protect the Turkmenian capital from the draughty breath of the desert. At times, the temperature of the city rises to 40°C. In the shade, and Ashkhabad is made somewhat cooler by fountains, orchard gardens, and a

ramified system of canals carrying cool water from the mountains.

Under the master plan for the city's development until the year 2,000, the area under trees will increase sevenfold.

AMBULANCE BECOMES MUSEUM ITEM

A horse-drawn ambulance which before the Revolution was used in all emergency cases in Mogilev, is now on display at the city's Museum of the History

Science and technology

MAPS FOR FARMERS

Farmers of Turkmenistan can work virgin land in the zone of the Karakum Canal, which is now under construction, with precise knowledge of the agro-climatic situation. Special maps compiled for them by scientists at the Institute of Desert of the republic's Academy of Sciences reflect changes in the region's microclimate under the influence of irrigation.

For correct cultivation of new land it is necessary to know not only its soil-improvement condition, but also the correspondence of local climatic conditions to the requirements of this or that crop. The south of Turkmenistan is recognized as a place most amenable to raising the valuable cotton. The maps compiled on the basis of many years of phenological and meteorological observation of the growth of cotton help determine which grades of it are more advantageous to cultivate and when to plant. With the arrival of water along the Karakum Canal to the Turkmen steppe it is planned to make the area a large cotton fibre production centre.

GYPSUM AS

A CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL

The engineers at the Saurian construction materials combine made a strong construction material out of the fragile gypsum which is abundant in Latvia.

The last region for the stone processing has been found with a new discovery out of it at a certain temperature and pressure, then it is dried in a chamber, preserved and additives are introduced. The new technology allows to use gypsum as a reliable and cheap substitute for cement and brick.

Gypsum has also allowed to produce completely new materials, such as gas-gypsum panels, for example. They are good heat and noise insulators. Colour additives make them look like marble.

MOSCOW ON THE EVE OF NEW YEAR

The New Year celebrations are coming to this country immediately after the festivities marking 60 years of the formation of the USSR. This is why, upon coming to Moscow, Father Frost will not fail to notice that the city is decorated not only for the New Year but also for the jubilee celebrations.

Two hundred "Kama" trees will stand for children and adults in the city's squares, streets and parks. They do not forget the fir trees that grow in the city either. These will be decorated with multi-colored electric garlands.

Parks will become recreational centres. The Moscow children will have fabulous happy hours by the lakes and lawns. In the snow, they will be met by heroes from Russian folk tales, artfully made out of snow. The fairy-tale towns will become the scene of festive performances and merry-go-rounds in which all will want to participate.



Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Nikolai GUBENKO



It was a rather unusual applicant who faced the acting department's admission board at the Institute of Cinematography in Moscow early in the 60s — a young man from Odessa full of laughter and jokes and sporting an impossible argot. To cap it all, he was very indifferent to whether he would be admitted as a student or not. The admission board did not like him at all, and he was only saved through the intervention from Sergei Gerasimov, the famous film director, actor and educator.

This was the first time that life, which had not very often smiled on Nikolai Gubenko, gave him his first big favour. Born during the war, he soon lost both parents, and he grew up in an orphanage. He played-acted in an amateur society, received an education at a boarding school, made some money as an extra at a local theatre and dreamed of becoming an actor. After this dream had nearly come true, he did not allow himself to go slack or relax. Being a college student, he also attended classes at the circus school where he learnt the art

of acrobats, a juggler, and a clown. All this came to handy. After graduation he joined the Taganka Theatre which had been only recently established and was already in vogue. It was required of its actors to have an almost "circus" command of the body, expressive plasticity and acting techniques. Gubenko played leading roles in nearly all the famous Taganka productions — "The Good Woman of Setzuan", "Ten Days That Shook the World", "A Hero of Our Times" and others. Earlier, he had made his first appearance in the cinema playing in a very successful film — Marlon Khutiyev's "I Am Twenty".

From this part on, Gubenko has recommended himself as a vigorous and strong actor possessing high professional standards. His subsequent cinema appearances have shown that he has quite a few fortes, and that he tends to be an eccentric actor for character parts. With an equal ease he played people like the legendary army leader Blyukher in "No Password Needed" and an almost operetta-like rogue Yashka Baranchik in "The

First Courier". Ranged between these two poles have been other, no less different, parts played no less brilliantly. However, very soon, despite all these successes, Gubenko felt dissatisfied.

The passive nature of the actor's profession did not suit this highly active, vigorous and temperamental man. He left the theatre and again enrolled as a student at the Institute of Cinematography this time to learn to be a film director. Success took some time to come in this profession. He began by making two not very successful films, but his third — "Shaken But Not Crushed" brought Gubenko to the fore not only as one of the most talented Soviet film directors — it has made him famous, and brought him love and admiration from his audiences, as well as numerous awards.

The film immediately became an outstanding event in the Soviet cultural life because it was a life story of a generation of a childhood signed by the war. This was a generation of people who because of their births had had to travel the hard road of moral development before they regained what they had missed — kindness, tolerance, and ability to forgive.

Over the past few years, Gubenko has seldom appeared either as director or actor. However, all his works are marked with a seal of talent. Take his part in the film, "I Ask for the Floor", or his later work as a director in "From the Life of Holiday-Makers". Besides, we shall in the near future see him as a theatre actor, as, following the death of one of the leading actors of the Taganka Theatre, Vladimir Vysotsky, who was author and performer of popular songs, Gubenko has returned to the theatre to replace his colleague in many parts.

'LOVE FOR LOVE'

It was several years ago that Tikhon Khrennikov's comic ballet, "Love for Love", based on Shakespeare's comedy "Much Ado About Nothing", was premiered at the Bolshoi. At present Mosfilm Studios are shooting a new feature film of "Love for Love", which is based round the music of this noted Soviet composer. Once again the heroes of the far-off 16th century will appear before viewers. They will tell the tale of true friendship, of the triumph of faithful love, and that cunning and treachery always stand to lose. Director and scriptwriter is Tatyana Berezantseva.

The old time jazz

The first Soviet jazz band was organized in 1922 under the leadership of Valentin Parakh, a well-known poet and musician. The first concert was given at the State Lunacharsky Institute of Dramatic Art. The Soviet jazz school is now one of the best in Europe. By developing its good traditions, the Soviet musicians succeed at international jazz festivals and contests.

A series of soirees and concerts have been started at the hospitable Central Artists Club in Moscow to mark 60 years of Soviet jazz.



Virtuoso Mosky, the State Chamber Orchestra conducted by Vladimir Spivakov has given a number of concerts to packed audiences in the Grand Hall of Moscow Conservatoire. Taking part in the concert was Antonio Maneses, a cellist from Brazil who is a winner of the Seventh International Tchaikovsky Competition.

Photo by Alexander Raitkov

MASTER OF RUSSIAN PORTRAIT

"I see myself like in a mirror but this mirror flatters me", wrote Alexander Pushkin about his portrait by Orest Kiprensky. At that time the painting was in the poet's study.

But now this portrait is the central exhibit of a display that opened in the Tretyakov Art Gallery. Devoted to the tenth bicentenary of the outstanding Russian artist Orest Kiprensky (1782-1838) the exhibition includes about 70 paintings and more than 300 drawings from many art museums of the country.

The master created a unique portrait gallery of his famous contemporaries. On display are the portraits of poets, among them V. Zhukovsky, K. Batyushkov, I. Krylov, N. Gnedich and the Decembrists.

Kiprensky painted with animation the heroic "children" of 1812 — soldiers, officers and militiamen. He was the first painter to take up the peasant theme, creating a series of sketches about rural children.

Charm and kindness radiate from the faces of women which have reached us through decades thanks to the art of Kiprensky. They become the embodiment of the romantic ideal of the epoch. Visitors can become acquainted with the portraits of Russian actresses Yekaterina Semyonova, Anna Oleinik — a woman extolled by Pushkin.



"Portrait of Alexander Pushkin"



"Portrait of Anna Oleinik"

"Ugler and Mercury Who Visit Philomena and Baucis as Pilgrims"



WHAT'S ON!

December 21-24

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 22 — Molchanov, "Mackbeith" (ballet). 23 — Tchaikovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 24 — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera). Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Shchedrin, "Not Love Alone" (opera). 23 — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "I pagliacci" (opera). 24 — Zhubanova, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 22 — Gorkhovsky, "Quadrille". 23 — Kalman, "The Gypsy Princess". 24 — Gadjiev, "A Crossroads".

FILMS

The Voices (Lenfilm Studios, USSR). About film makers, their difficult job. Cinema "Vostok" (5/9 Sadovo - Chernoguzovskaya St). Metro Lomonosovskaya.

SPORTS

ICE HOCKEY. Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium, International "Tsvetna" Prize Tournament. 21 — FRG vs Finland. 3 p.m. 22 — USSR vs Czechoslovakia. 6.45 p.m. VOLLEYBALL. Dynamo Palace of Sport (22 Levochkina St). 21-23 — USSR women's championship. 4 p.m. 5.30 p.m. 7 p.m. (every day). Clubs from Moscow, Minsk, Riga, Sverdlovsk.

BUSINESS

USSR BUILDING GAS PIPELINES ABROAD

Soviet specialists have begun construction of yet another gas pipeline, this time in Sahara. The Algerian SONATRACH company signed several contracts for gas deliveries to Western Europe and has now stopped up gas production. The USSR is helping expand its gas pipeline network. Under the contract the first section will be completed in February 1984, and talks are afoot on building yet another 970 km of gas pipelines. 1,000-1,200 mm in diameter.

The USSR has a mature technology for gas pipeline construction already tried out in Central Asian deserts. The quality of

this technology is testified to by the fact that even a strong earthquake in Uzbekistan failed to stop gas deliveries from the Gazli field even for a single minute. Now this technology will be at work in Sahara and Libya.

For the Libyan petroleum corporation the USSR has worked out a master plan for comprehensive development of Libya's gas industry up to the year 2000, specifically a plan for a 570 km gas pipeline from the Marsa el Brega fields to a metallurgical plant in the town of Misurata, and work on it has already begun. There are plans to extend it up to the chemical

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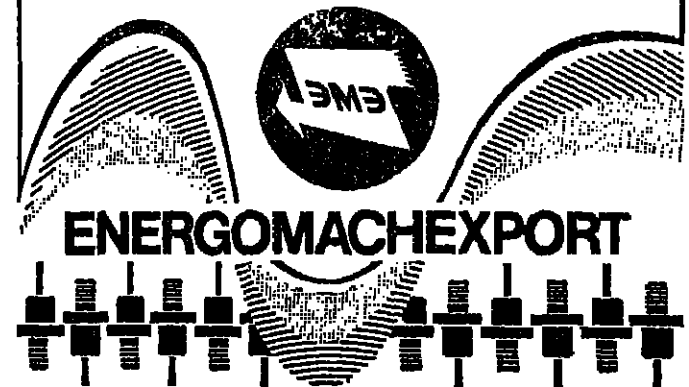
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A Willy Vogel symposium in Moscow

Vneshtorgreklama, a Soviet promoting organization, has assisted the Willy Vogel Company of West Berlin in holding in Moscow a symposium on central lubrication systems. The firm's experts spoke about centralized lubrication of the metal-processing equipment as well as about the use of lubrication systems in automobiles.

Willy Vogel is ready to cooperate on the widest possible scale with Soviet organizations. Our correspondent was told by Stefan Schneider, a firm manager. We have offered our So-

viet partners to discuss the production in the USSR of lubrication systems using our firm's technology and on a joint basis. Besides, we are looking forward to more active cooperation in science and technology, and in a commercial exchange of licenses.

Willy Vogel has been known in the Soviet market for about 20 years. This year alone the company has orders amounting to one million West German marks. Indirect deliveries exceed that amount many times over.

Informtorg offers

Sovintcent and the Moscow Centre for International Trade and Scientific-Technical Relations with Foreign Countries recently held a press conference addressed by Sovintcent's Deputy Director General V. Telen. He spoke about the activities of Informtorg, a Sovintcent's subsidiary intended for providing foreign companies with necessary commercial information. A computer centre and a commercially based information and reference service have been set

up at Sovintcent. Available information includes: world market prices, specifications of patents and inventions, data on Soviet and foreign firms and their products, history of trade and economic cooperation.

The computer centre has all necessary hardware and software facilities making the data bank available to its users. Informtorg also deals in computer time, as well as in TV and radio time.

PARTNERS IN 142 COUNTRIES

The 60th anniversary of the USSR was the subject of a scientific and practical conference which was organized by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry's Research Institute for Marketing.

In his report, G. Zhuravlyev, First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade said that Soviet foreign trade had matured with the development of the country's economic potential. Today, the USSR is trading

with 142 countries, and in 1981 the volume of its foreign trade stood at 109.7 thousand million roubles. In one day, the volume

of Soviet foreign trade today is bigger than it was in the whole of 1922 when the USSR was established.

'Travel in the USSR'

The latest issue (No. 8) of Intourist's magazine "Travel in the USSR" paints a broad picture of the life of the multinational Soviet state in the jubilee year and carries articles on the

Intourist news

capitals and major tourist centres of the Union republics such as Moscow, Tashkent, Tbilisi, Riga and Vilnius. It also contains an article by Rasul Gamzatov, people's poet of Dagestan.

"We are the Soviet people" is the title of a feature on the jubilee show marking the 60th anniversary of the USSR, at the All-Union Exhibition of Economic Achievements.

A major Soviet cultural highlight was the recent Moscow exhibition, "The Youth of the Land", featuring paintings, sculpture, graphic works and decorative and applied art by over 4,000 masters from all 15 Union republics. The magazine carries a series of colour reproductions supplementing the article.

As usual, the issue has its permanent columns "Photo panorama", "Stamp Collector's Club", "Travel across the USSR", and "The Moscow tour".

Boris ROGOZIN

Philately



The Italian art

The USSR Ministry of Communications has released a series of five stamps and one memorial block dedicated to the masterpiece of the Italian painting art from the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad. Here we reproduce the four-kegel stamp with "The Portrait of an Actor" by Domenico Fetti. Other stamps show: "Pierrot" by St. Sebastian; "The 'Dance' Correggio's 'Woman's Portrait' and 'Domestic Chapel'". The one-kegel block shows Francesco Hayez' "Portrait of a Young Woman".